NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1895.-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THE FRENCH APOLOGIZED, was signed, when he telegraphed to all the EIGHT PERSONS

BERIOUS TROUBLE NARROWLY AVERTED AT TAMATAVE.

THE AUTHORITIES ORDERED OFFICERS FROM -COMMANDER PERRY PROMPTLY DE-MADE, AND THE INCIDENT CLOSED

-THE REFUSAL TO SALUTE

THE TRICOLOR. Washington, Aug. 24.-The failure of Commander Thomas Perry, of the United States gunboat Castine, to salute the French flag at Tamatave, Madagascar, was accentuated by a subsequent incident of a somewhat sensational character, knowledge of which became public to-day in a statement given out at the Navy Department. The true story of the salute incident was given in a report received by the Department some time ago. In the report Commander Perry says that he did not salute the tricolor because of the naval regulations, which do not require a salute to vessels of one country in the ports of another, and of the treaty with Madagascar, by which the United States recognized the Hova Government as controlling the entire island. As there was no representative of the native Government on shore at Tamatave, he could not salute the Hovas' authority, and hence fired no

Commander Perry also tells of a misunderstanding between the French authorities on shore and officers of the Castine as to granting "pratique," or formal permission to en er the port. When the first boat from the Castine landed, the French military authorities attempted to prevent the officers from approaching or speaking to Mr. Wetter, the United States Consul, and his party, on the ground that "pratique" had not been given. Commander Perry says, however, that "pratique" had been granted earlier in the day, The French officers were greatly excited and ordered all the Americans back to their boat, one of them shoving Paymaster Dent toward it and calling on the gendarmes to drive off the Amer-

The excitement among the Frenchmen was intense, and what might have been serious trou-ble according to Commander Perry, was averted only by the coolness and judgment displayed by Ensign George R. Evans and Paymaster Dent. Ensign George R. Evans and Paymaster Dent.
Ample and full apologies to the officers of the
Castine and to the Government of the United
States were promptly demanded by Commander
Perry, and the French representatives at Tamaave came on board the gunboat the next day
nd made full and unreserved apologies for their
misbehavior. Afterward an apology satisfactory
to Consul Wetter was offered and accepted by

to Consul Wetter was offered and accepted by him. This closed the incident.

The Castine was sent to Madagascar to inquire into the imprisonment of ex-Consul Waller. That the French resented this is shown by the feeling displayed at Tamatave, and their conduct confirms the view held here that French officials have done everything to hamper this Government in its endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of Waller's case.

THE PERSECUTION OF WALLER

PROGRESS OF HIS TROUBLES WITH THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

HIS FRIEND, MR. BRAY, TELLS OF THE HIGH SENTED - DELIBERATE VIOLATION OF TURATY AGREEMENTS AND A FARCI-

Washington, Aug. 24.-It seems to be probable that new and important developments in the review of the case now will, therefore, be timely and interesting. Many of the facts hereinafter recited have not hitherto been published, and some of them throw important as well as new light on an international controversy which has grown from a comparatively small seed to ominous and threatening proportions.

The seed was planted when the Hova Government in Madagascar granted an exequatur in 1891 to John L. Waller, who had been commissioned as Consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar. This angered the French residentgeneral, France having set up a protectorate over Madagascar, which has not even yet been recognized by the United States. In applying to the Hova Government for his exequatur, Mr. Waller acted in harmony with the consular representatives of Germany and Italy, and his action was sanctioned and approved by the Department of State. So anxious was the resident-general to have Mr. Waller apply to him for an exequatur and thereby accord a quasi recognition to the French protectorate that pecuniary inducements were held out to him. The steadfast refusal of Consul Waller to comply with French desires and accede to French official demands did not conduce to his personal comfort or official happiness, and yet he managed to discharge his official duties in a manner that won and retained the approval of the State Department, and his official

record is said to be clear and clean. WALLER'S TROUBLES BEGIN.

In 1893 Consul Waller was superseded. His successor arrived and took charge in January, 1894. Mr. Waller then applied to the Hova Government for a lease of certain public lands, which lease was granted on March 15, 1894, over and against the protest of the French resident-general. From that date Mr. Waller was a marked man. The concession which he had obtained, covering 144,000 acres of land, was regarded as exceedingly valuable; the French had long before set covetous eyes upon it, and the French authorities in the island had determined, by hook or by crook, to obtain possession of it. Much of the land is rich and fertile and in great request for agricultural purposes, while the forests abound in mahogany, ebony and rosewood; but most Valuable of all are the innumerable rubber trees, whose yield is unexcelled in quality except by those of the Para region of Brazil. These several elements of wealth were so valuable in the aggregate that shrewd and conservative capitalists stood ready to furnish money to develop the

concession on a capitalization of \$5,000,000. The French authorities were determined to wrest this concession from the American citizen who had obtained it. They first attempted to bribe Mr. Waller to relinquish it by offering to approve a concession for 12,800 acres and to furhish money to develop and make it productive. This offer being refused, the French Resident-General took it upon himself to declare the original lease null and void occause it had not been approved by him. This was in flat violation of the treaty of 1885 between France and Madagascar, by virtue of which the former was to "preside over the foreign relations of Madagascar Without interfering in the internal administration of the country." It was also an attempt to deny to citizens of the United States the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1881 between the United States and Madagas car, the terms of which were fully observed in the execution of the lease to Waller.

FRENCH PROMISES VIOLATED.

Moreover, the action of attempted action of the French Resident-Gene al was in direct contravention of the interpretation given to the Franco-Malagassy treaty of 1885 by M. de Freycinet. Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time it

French Ambassadors and Ministers in foreign countries that, if ratified, the treaty would change nothing in the treaties then actually existing between the Hova Government and other nations, and that there was no intention of putting any obstacle in the way of private enterprises which might be started in Madagascar by

ersons of any nationality. Furthermore, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs removed all doubts as to the validity of concessions to American citizens in conformity with the treaty of 1883 between the United States and Madagascar by his telegram of December 27, 1885, requiring French Ambassadors and Ministers to notify the countries to which they were respectively accredited that France would not interfere with the existing treatles between them and the Malagassy Government. Despite the plain provisions of the treatles referred to and the unequivocal declarations of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the scope and meaning of the Franco-Malagassy treaty of 1885, the Resident-General on May 16, 1894, Issued a semi-official proclamation which, in effect, made the Waller concession valueless.

It is necessary and important to note here that at that time there had been no declaration of war by France against Madagascar. An attempt to take possession of a small part of the concessionsome 12,000 acres of agricultural lands, a portion of which had been leased to tenants by Messrs. Waller and Bray (the latter having acquired an interest in the original lease)-was forcibly prevented by the French authorities. On July 18, 1894-still prior to the existence of a state of war the resident general issued another semi-official note, in which he declared that the French Government would consider as null and void any concessions granted to foreigners by the Hova Government which had not been ratified by him and registered at the residency; and he caused hundreds of copies of a newspaper containing this note to be mailed to Mauritius, whither Bray had gone to enlist capital in his venture. He was on the eve of success when this publication was received and spread broadcast; and the result was his total failure to obtain the aid and o-operation he sought.

PERSECUTION OF THE AMERICANS.

Baffled at every point, he returned to Tamatave, where he found Waller anxiously awaiting Troubles rapidly thickened around the American holders of the Fort Dauphin concession. Spies were upon their track, and their footsteps were constantly dogged in the hope of finding some pretext for their arrest. The mails were rifled and their letters seized and opened. In October Waller was assaulted in his own house by three French man-of-war's men, but the attack was repulsed. He complained to the authorities, and no attention was paid to his complaint, On December 12 a French military force was landed at Tamatave and the town occupied on an hour's notice. From that time forward, as long as Waller and Bray were allowed to remain, a reign of terror seems to have prevailed. Houses were robbed and wives maltreated in the very presence of their husbands. On December 16 Bray was arrested as a Hova, but upon his protest was allowed to appeal to the American Consul and establish his identity and citizenship, whereupon he was released.

Matters went from bad to worse as far as Waller and Bray were concerned, and on March 5, 1895, the former was arrested and thrown into prison by the French military authorities, and all his books and papers were seized, as well as the books and papers of Bray, against whom no charge had been brought. Then followed the socalled trial of Waller by a military court-martial and his sentence to imprisonment for twenty years on a trumped-up charge.

MR. BRAY'S STORY.

In conversation with Mr. Bray to-day a Tribune orrespondent obtained a pretty clear account of the arrest and so-called trial and elicited come interesting facts not hitherto published-facts that Mr. Bray has communicated to the State | many kinds. A bottle of ink, he adds, for instance, Department, and which, it is believed, that Deportment has yet to obtain from the United States Consul at Tamatave. Mr. Bray began

"In the afternoon of March 5, 1895, six gendarmes came to the house and inquired for Mr. Waller. I told them that he was not in, but that I would go and find him. I did so, and when he came to the house he was informed that he was under arrest. He was thunderstruck. and asked what charge was laid against him and by whose order he was arrested. The leader of the party replied by order of the colonel-commandant, but refused to specify the charge, and Mr. Waller was hustled off to prison. The house was ransacked and all his books and papers were

carried off, as also were my own." "What did you then do?"

CONSUL WETTER TAKES A HAND.

"I immediately notified Consul Wetter, who wrote a note to the colonel-commandant, demanding to know why Mr. Waller had been arrested. The reply was that he had sent out correspondence in violation of an order which had been issued on January 18, 1895, said correspondence not having beer officially examined. was never published except by posting copies, written in French, at various places, and as a matter of fact the United States Consul was not apprised of the existence of such an order until January 26, and Mr. Waller knew nothing of it. The penalty for a violation of the order was a fine of five to twenty-five francs. Consul Wetter was left under the impression that a violation of this order was the only accusation against Mr. Waller. There was no intimation whatever at that time that correspondence with the enemy was charged.

"The truth as to the violation of the order of January 18 was that on January 20 Mr. Waller, who knew nothing of the existence of the order, went aboard a mail steamer in Tamatave harbor and intrusted to a friend a letter addressed to George E. Tessie., a merchant in Antananarivo, the Hova capital, and asked him to mail it at Natal so that it would be brought up by the mail steamer touching at Vatromandry, and thus reach his correspondent without undergoing the scrutiny of the French authorities. The only motive in doing this was to escape such inspec-tion, for there was nothing in the letter or its inclosures that could be construed as treasonable to the French

"Among the inclosures were several letters from Mr. Waller to his wife, in which the only reference whatever to the French was a remark to the effect that he believed that two men who to the effect that he believed that two men who were on their way from Tamatave to the Hova capital were French spies, and warning her to be on her guard against them. In his letters to Mr. Tessier and to another correspondent, both of which were purely of a business nature, Mr. Waller warned them against writing to him in regard to any matter relating to the Franco-Malagassy troubles. In one of his letters to his wife he referred to the condition of affairs in Tamatave; but there was not a line or ward inwife he referred to the condition of affairs in Tamatave; but there was not a line or word indicating the strength or probable movements of the French forces; in snort, nothing that bore on the military situation or prospects. He did, however, censure in strong terms the official conduct of Consul Wetter in a controversy between two American citizens, one of whom, in Mr. Waller's opinion, had been subjected to oppressive and outrageous treatment by the Consul acting in his official capacity.

"Well, as it unfortunately turned out, the steamer bound up the coast from Natal was not allowed to land her mails at Vatromandry, and therefore brought them on to Tamatave, where, as usual, they were ransa-ked by the French authorities, who seized the letter addressed by Mr. Waller to Mr. Tessier."

"Did the Consul employ counsel in Mr. Waller's behalf or suggest that counselve employed."

FRENCH COUNSEL EMPLOYED.

FRENCH COUNSEL EMPLOYED. "He suggested that I employ M. Gerredeau and

have him go and see Mr. Waller. I did so, but Continued on Fourth Page.

NYACK GUN CLUB.

A STRANGER FIRES AT A PIGEON, BUT THE LEAD GOES THROUGH A TENT AND WOUNDS THE OCCUPANTS-ONE MAN MAY NOT LIVE.

Great excitement was caused at West Nyack yesterday afternoon by the shooting of eight persons, who were present in a large throng to witness the annual meet of the Nyack Gun Club. The shooting took place a short distance from the West Shore Railroad, and several crack shots were there from several well-known clubs in New-York and Brooklyn. It was the first trap shooting of the season, and many, including a number of city guests, were present to see the

A good sized tent was upon the ground, filled mostly with women and children. Several pigeons had been brought down and the crowd grew enthusiastic. One bird, more fortunate than the others, got away and flew up and then came toward the ground. A young man, a vis itor, not connected with any of the clubs, stood about fifty feet away from the tent with a doublebarrelled shotgun, ready to avail himself of the privilege of shooting at the birds which flew out of the prescribed limits of the club. As he saw the escaping pigeon go off he raised his gun, and then lowered it as the bird came down. He fired both barrels of his gun, and the full charges went through the tent, perforating the canvas. There were loud screams from within the tent, and the men rushed there to see what had hap-

An unpleasant sight met their gaze. Women and children cried and wiped blood from their faces, and several fainted. Dr. Couch, of Nyack. was summoned and went to the relief of the wounded persons. Mrs. Eugene Onderdonk, a well-known woman, was badly shot in the face, which was terribly lacerated. Her little boy was also struck in the face. An old man named Hartwick received forty shot in his side and was in a critical condition last evening. Several of the shot entered the flesh more than half an Wallace Tremper

slight injuries.

The name of the young man who did the shooting could not be learned, and it is said he left the grounds shortly after the occurrence. The affair broke up the shooting, and the wounded ones were taken to their homes, while the crowd

NO ANTI-SEMITIC SPIRIT.

OFFICERS OF BATTERY G DENY THE STORY OF A DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

THE MAN SAYS HE WAS HAZED AND ILL TREATED BECAUSE HE IS A HEBREW AND PORCED OUT OF THE ARMY-A COM-

PLAINT SENT TO WASHINGTON. Max Ford, of No. 109 Henry-st., a Polish Hebrew about thirty years old, tells a story which shows, that he was ill-treated by his fellow orivates of Battery G. 1st Artillery, United States Army, when he was an enlisted man in the battery stationed at Fort Hamilton, Ford ys been in this country about six years. He enlisted in the battery on December 1, 1893, and was "discharged without honor" on July 22, 1825, "per Paragraph 5, Special Order No. 167, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C." Under this order he forfeited \$48 of pay reserved from the pay of enlisted men as a guarantee of good conduct, at the rate of \$4 a month for the first year's salary. Ford says he is

now dependent upon Hebrew charity. He asserts that during his service in the battery Fort Hamilton he was shamefully "hazed" by his comrades because of his religion. He says that he was "taunted with being a Jew," and that without cause therefor he was subjected to insults of was emptied upon him; by his inconsiderate feilows; that the men pur melled him and bruised him until he was "sore on body and sick in soul, and in other ways and with evil intent did make his life a torment in the barracks.

He consulted numerous lawyers about the \$48 of pay which he didn't get, and is trying to recover it. He also complained to Isidor Straus, who to Secretary Lamont in Ford's interest. That is the story told by Ford.

THEY TELL DIFFERENT TALES.

A Tribune reporter listened at Fort Hamilton yesterday to stories that were different Ford's. Lieutenant J. T. Honeycutt, commanding the battery, said: "Ford is not to be believed in anything he says about his ill-treatment here. I the battery, said: enlisted him myself. You see, we needed a tailor about that time, and I took him on. I soon found he wasn't a success at tailoring, so he was put to regular work. He was a source of trouble in the battery because of his personal habits."

"In what way?" inquired the reporter. The lieutenant thought a moment and then said: "Well, the men disliked him because he used bad language toward them and made himself generally disagrecable. He was not disliked because a Hebrew. I had a Hebrew in the battery once, and the men didn't ill-treat him at all. I frequently had to investigate trouble caused by Ford, and I found him to be timid in going through the gymnastic exercises of the men. Sometimes he fought with them and got black eyes. Finally, just before he was discharged, I reported to Washington, and from the report I made it was decided to discharge him without honor, and to withhold \$48 of his pay, which is not done in every case. He didn't want to be dis charged, but he was troublesome in the battery. Probably they decided at Washington to discharge him after the report I made under a rule in force when Ford enlisted, which allowed the \$48 to be withheld because of misconduct. As a tailor he was utterly incompetent. The post surgeon said he was of the class from which penitentiaries and insane asylums were filled.

A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE MAN. "He asked me for a recommendation, so that he could get work, and I gave him one in which I said he was sober, industrious and honest; but I expressly did not say that he was a good soldier. The lieutenant seemed sorry that he had made

a recommendation at ail.

"He has a new lawyer, I see," said the lieutenant.

"Well, he changes them with great rapidity. When
Mr. Straus sent his complaint to the Secretary of
War it was forwarded to me for explanation, and f
have explained. The man wasn't ill-treated by my
men. He is a crank, and he is untruthful."

The soldiers at the barracks declared that the
man was "no good," and deserved no sympathy.
They declared they had not ill-treated him, and
that the fact of his religion had not influenced them

ALLEGED ELOPEMENT FROM TOLEDO.

AN ACTOR AND ACTRESS FROM THAT CITY SAID TO HAVE SAILED ON THE ETRURIA-THE

GIRL'S MOTHER CALLS AT 10-LICE HEADQUARTERS.

Acting Captain O'Brien, of the Detective Bureau, was seen last night in reference to a dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, which said that Edwin Holt, an actor. had eloped with an actress named Mabel Eaton and that they were supposed to have salled on the steamer Etruria from this city. Mr. O'Brien said that a woman representing herself as the mother of Mabel Eaton had called upon him yesterday morn-ing and asked him to intercept her daughter, who, she declared, had run away with Holt. She said that Holt had a wife living in Peru, Ind., and that she believed that he and her daughter were passengers on the Etruria. At the time the woman called at headquarters all the steamers for foreign ports had already sailed. She said that she came from Boston yesterday and that she understood that Holt and her daughter had arrived in this city on Friday from the West. She also asserted that the wife of Holt was on her way here from Indiana to secure a warrant for the arrest of her husband.
Captain O'Brien does not believe that the couple
were able to secure passage on any outgoing steamer yesterday. If they only arrived here on Friday.
The woman said that her daughter was of age, and
also said that Holt dezerted his wife nearly two

WOUNDED. MALBY WINS HIS FIGHT. HARDIN WON'T WITHDRAW.

tional.

EXCITEMENT AT THE MEET OF THE THE EX-SPEAKER'S NOMINATION FOR KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS STILL DEEPER

SENATOR ASSURED.

AND SCORES A VICTORY-RESULTS OF THE CAUCUSES IN HIS DISTRICT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Gouverneur, N. Y., Aug. 24.-Ex-Speaker George R. Malby has won the battle of his life, and will have the honor of representing St. Lawrence and Franklin counties in the next Legislature. Malby served St. Lawrence for five years as Assemblyman, and this year he asked promotion. Hardly had his candidacy for Senator been aninced when a bitter opposition arose. The newspapers of the county, with only two exceptions, were against Mr. Malby, and one of these two was faint-hearted in its support. The other candidates were Von Worth Chamberlain and John C. Keeler, of Canton, both in the Hd District. One of the two was looked on as a sure winner in his own district. while both carried the fight into Mr. Malby's dis-

trict, the Ist. and by his personal magnetism attracted a large following. It was made up of the quieter class, who did more voting than talking, and the ex-Speaker's strength was underestimated. He made his canvass strictly anti-Platt lines, and was backed by the Union League in a substantial manner. Strange to say, the Tioga chieftain held aloof from the fight Mr. Malby's slogan of "no bossism" was popular as is evidenced by the voting. Towns which were counted as certainly anti-Malby were carried along with the general landslide, and to-night there is no happier man in all St. Lawrence than George R.

Mr. Malby in the 1st District has carried the towns of Fine, Macomb, De Kalb, Hammond, Detowns of Fine, Macomb, De Kalb, Hammond, Depeyster, Oswegatchie, Lisbon, Waddington and the four wards of Ogdensburg City. Mr. Chamberlain has only four towns, Gouverneur, Fiteairn, Fowler and Rossie. Mr. Keeler has not carried a town in the 1st District. In Edwards, Morristown and Madrid the delegates were uninstructed. In the Hid District Mr. Malby was not expected to figure materially, even by his most sanguine friends. But the irresistible trend was his way, and the towns which instructed for him are Hermon. Potsdam, Clifton, Parishville, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Stockholm, Norfolk, Louisville and Massena. Mr. Keeler has carried Canton and Russell. Mr. Chamberlain has solitary Pierpont. Colton and Brasher are uninstructed. Clare in the Adirondacks has not been heard from. In the 1st District twenty five votes are necessary to nominate, as is the case in the 14d. Mr. Malby has a clear majority in each, and his will be the only name before the convention. Franklin County's caucus and convention were held some weeks ago. The county has only seven delegates in the convention to St. Lawrence's fourteen. Franklin's delegates will now be for Malby.

The Assembly contests have not been devoid of interest. In the 1st District the caucuses did not bring about a choice. Gustave Dorwin, of Ogdensburg, has sixteen delegates; Charles F. Plank, of Waddington, has twelve; Ira C. Miles, of Edwards, has nine and A. A. Gregory, of Morristown, has three. Other towns are uninstructed. In the Hid District there were four candidates, but Martin V. B. Ives has swept everything. beyster, Oswegatchie, Lisbon, Waddington and the

MR. MALBY ANNOUNCES HIS VICTORY. Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 24 (Special).-I have carried both districts in St. Lawrence County, which insures my nomination. GEORGE R. MALBY.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS IN STEUBEN.

Bath, N. Y., Aug. 24.-The Ist Steuben Assembly District Republican Convention chose the following delegates: To the State Convention: J. F. Parkhurst, Charles W. Gillett, G. T. Conine, B. Weiling ton, A. B. Houghton and Monroe Wheeler; to the Judicial Convention, H. Rumsey Miller, W. J. Tully and Monroe Wheeler; to the Senate Convention. William W. Allen, D. C. Bauder, W. E. Hodgman, Edward Clisdell, E. J. Easterbrooks and W. The Senate delegates are instructed for Nichols, of Bath, for Senator. The conven tion instructed its State Convention delegates for Parkhurst for State Committeeman, and favored the candidacy of Governor Morton for

Corning, N. Y., Aug. 24.-The Hd Steuben Assemhly District Republican Convention was held in Hornellsville this afternoon. The following Hornellsville this afternoon. The following were chosen as delegates to the State Convention: FrankIn D. Sherwood, W. W. Clark, M. P. Smith, L. D. Whiting, Joei Clark, W. T. Cornish. They are instructed for John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, for State Committeeman. The delegates to the Serate Convention are J. E. B. Santee G. M. Patchen, L. A. Waido, A. A. Van Orsidale, H. E. Buck and L. G. Burton. They are instructed for Franklin D. Sherwood, of Hornellsville, for Senator. The delegates to the Judical Convention are F. H. Bolding, Mile-

AN OUTSIDER FOR CHAIRMAN.

Rochester, Aug. 24.-Chairman Hinkley, of the Democratic State Committee, with Mr. Fanagan, of Onelda County; Mr. Mack, of Buffalo, and Clark De Freest, of Troy, arrived in this city this morning to take action on the credentials and protests previous to the reorganization of the Monroe County Democratic Committee.

A committee waited upon Henry D. McNaughtor A committee waited upon Henry D. McNaughton this afternoon, and, on behalf of the State Sub-Committee, asked him if he would accept the position of chairman of the County Committee, provided both sides agreed upon him. The sub-committee favored this course as the best way to harmonize the party. At 3 o'clock Mr. McNaughton agreed to accept the p.ace, and the County Committee held a session to consider the matter. Mr. McNaughton was not a member of the committee. The programme, as laid out by the sub-committee, was to elect Mr. McNaughton Member-at-Larger John S. Bronk, of the Twelfth Ward, secretary, and Mr. Dunn, of Henrietta. treasurer. It was agreed that Mr. McNaughton should be chairman of the City Central as well as the County Committee.

E. A. MERRITT FOR THE ASSEMBLY. Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 24.-In the Hd Assembly

District delegates favorable to E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam, for Assemblyman were elected.

CAYUGA COUNTY NOMINATIONS. Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 24.-At the 1st District Dem ocratic Convention in Weedsport, to-day, Daniel L. Ramsey, of Sennett, was nominated for member of Assembly.

Assembly,
At the Hd District Convention at Moravia, E. B. Whitten, of Genoa, was nominated for the Assem-

TWO BROOKLYN PEOPLE KILLED.

AN OLD MAN STRUCK BY AN ATLANTIC-AVE TRAIN, AND A WOMAN MANGLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Edward Humbert, eighty-three years old, of No. 278 Stockton-st., was instantly killed by a west bound Long Island Railroad train at Atlantic-ave and Chestnut-st, vesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock A train had just passed, and Humbert, whose sight and hearing were poor, thought the track was clear. A train coming in the opposite direction at that moment struck him. Little is known of Humbert. He has a married daughter in East New-York. James McDonald and Henry Sullivan, the engineer and fireman, were arrested, charged with

homicide

Mrs. Susman Alpert, twenty-nine years old, of No 15 Belmont-ave., was instantly killed in the presence of her husband last night at 6:30 o'clock at Be mont and Rockaway aves, by a Nassau line trolley-car, Mr. and Mrs. Alpert had spent the afternoon at Canarsie and were on their way home. They had just alighted from a northbound car, had walked to the rear of the car and were about to cross the southbound track when a car going to Canarsie came bowling along. Mrs. Alpert did not see it, and was knocked down and run over. The car had to be jacked up to raise it from her mangled body. Alpert was made nearly crazy by the accident

When he went to the station to make his statement relative to the accident he walked up to the sergeant in a dazed way and handed him his gold

The body was taken to Deminger's undertaking rooms, at Van Sielen and Liberty aves. Patrick McNally, the motorman of the car that ran over Mrs. Alpert, was arrested. The motorman, Patrick McNally, was taken to

the motorman, Fatrick McNaily, was taken to the Eastern Parkway station, where there are no cells, prisoners being transferred to the Liberty-ave, station. There was a detay last evening, and during that time the station was surrounded by about two hundred Hebrews, who had been exas-perated earfier in the evening by the arrest of a Hebrew pedier. The killing of Mrs. Albert made them greatly excited, and they shouted: "Lynch him! Kill McNaily!"

When the patrick again arrived about Sciook the

When the patrol wagon arrived, about 9 o'clock, the rowd made a movement toward the prisoner, and took fourteen polecemen, under Sergeant Rooney, o get McNally in the wagon and take him to the iberty-sit police station. Myer Lacsky, Bernard Iutsky, Max Murlich and Joseph Lascsky were arrested as ringlenders of the mob.

IN THE MIRE.

HE MAKES THE BATTLE ON ANTI-PLATT LINES THEIR CANDIDATE DEFIES THE STATE COMMIT- HE BROACHES THEM IN A SIGNIFICANT TEE, SEVERAL MEMBERS OF WHICH RESIGN-

THREE NOMINEES TO FOLLOW SUIT-HENRY WATTERSON SAYS THE

PARTY'S DEFEAT IS CERTAIN.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24.-The meeting of the Democratic State Centra: Committee to-day was a flasco and has left the party in a worse muddle than ever. General Hardin made a long and vigorous speech, defending his position on the financial question and refusing to recede one lota from the stand he has taken regarding flat money. He contended that he is standing on the platform; that his party in Kentucky is commit ted to free silver, and the State Convention knew his views when it nominated him. He would not, therefore, withdraw from the contest under any circumstances. His speech was a long and bitter one against the Carlisle faction, strongly favorable to Blackburn, and berating unmerci fully sound money Democrats, local and Na-

Richard Tyler, candidate for Lieutenant-Govrnor on the ticket with Hardin, said unequivocally that he differed from the latter and his construction of the platform, and announced his nurnose to speak for sound money, no matter what the utterances of the head of the ticket might be on the currency question. A resolution pledging he party organization

to support the ticket tended to complicate matters. It resulted in the unconditional resignation of several members of the committee, and it is known that at least three nominees on the State ticket will withdraw in consequence, while its official publication will undoubtedly be laughed at and ignored by the Cleveland element. Henry Watterson said to-day of the situation:

Watterson said to-day of the situation:

"The Courier-Journal has exhausted all its resources in the effort to avert the conditions that confront us. A divided canvass and certain defeat stare the party and the ticket in the face. If General Hardin cannot, without the loss of his self-respect, modify his views so as to meet the demands of a platform adopted upon a square issue, how can he or his friends expect those whose position was vindicated by the adoption of that platform to stutiffy themselves by yielding the very point decided by the convention? Late and early we have warned the party leaders of the impending catastrophe, but now our hands are tied behind us, and our voice, addressing itself to deaf ears, leaves us free of responsibility.

To-day closed the first week of the join To-day closed the first week of the joint debate between Colonel Bradley and General Hardin. Reports from points where they have spoken continue favorable to the success of the Republican State ticket. Bradley's speeches have received the most enthusiastic responses, leaving no reason to doubt his election by a safe majority, as heretofore predicted in these dispatches.

A BULL FIGHT IN COLORADO.

THE SHERIFF, FEARING THE DISAPPROBATION OF THE AUDIENCE, DID NOT DARE AR-REST THE MANAGER.

Gillette, Col., Aug. 24.-Two bulls were slaughtered in the arena here this afternoon before a large and excited audience. The spectacle was bloody and nauseating.

Manager Wolfe conducted the fight in the face of the Adjutant-General and the Sheriff, who was sent to arrest him. A constable captured Wolfe and his assistants after the fight and esorted them to Cripple Creek to be tried before a justice of the peace, but really to prevent the Sheriff from arresting them. The Sheriff, it is said, was afraid of the miners who composed the audience and did not dare to interfere.

A LAKE SCHOONER SUNK.

COLLISION WITH THE CITY OF TOLEDO, WITH 300 PASSENGERS ABOARD.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 24.-The big passenger steamer City of Toledo, bound up from Put-in-Bay with 200 people on board, came into col-sion with and sank the schooner Madeline Dowling, seven miles down the river to-night.

TO BLOW UP BARON A. ROTHSCHILD.

HIS CLERK, WHO OPENED AN INFERNAL MACHINE DIRECTED TO HIM. MAIMED FOR LIFE.

Paris, Aug. 24.-A heavy letter addressed to Baron Alphonse Rothschild was delivered at the Baron's office this afternoon during his absence at Trou-The Baron's confidential clerk, M. Jodkowsky,

opened the parcel with a knife, whereupon it expioded. The clerk's right eye was almost torn out of his head, and one of his hands was so hadly shattered that three of his fingers had to be am-M. Laurent, Secretary of the Prefecture, is of the

opinion that the infernal machine was similar to those sent to Deputies Troille, Etienne and Constans in 1891, and that it probably contained fulminate of mercury. It is thought that the package was sent by an Anarchist.

M'RINLEY AND MILLER AT CHAUTAUQUA

THEY MAKE ADDRESSES AT THE CELEBRATION OF GRAND ARMY DAY. Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 24.-Nearly 10,000 people

crowded the Amphitheatre this afternoon to Governor McKinley make an address under the auspices of the G. A. R. The Chautauqua management gives a day each year to the soldiers and calls it Grand Army Day. Governor McKinley refrained from talking politics. He did not at any time in his address refer to politics, but confined nimself to the subject of patriotism and eulogizing the soldiers, both dead and living.

He said that sectionalism should have no place among us; passion and prejudice have long since given way to sober judgment and fraternal affec-

Governor McKinley was followed by ex-Senator

Warner Miller, who talked briefly upon the pension question, and said: "Every day it is paraded in certain newspapers that the revenues of the Government are short and that the taxes are high beause of the outrageous and encrmous pension rolls. It is large, if measured in dollars and cents, but it is insignificantly small if measured by the results is insignificantly small if measured by the regults the Union Army achieved." He concluded by saying that "It has remained for one who wore the blue (Colone: Waring) to insuit unpardonably the veterans by calling them "bummers." Dr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Flood this evening entertained at their summer home. Edgmere-on-Chautauqua, Governor and Mrs. McKinley, who will spend Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Plood.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Pittsburg, Aug. 24.—R. H. King, president of the Cash Insurance Company, at No. 64 Fourth-ave.. Pittsburg, and living at No. 61 Liberty-st., Allegheny City, rose from his bed at 2 o'clock this morning and started for the bathroom. He fell down the hall stairway, receiving injuries which caused his death at 4:45 o'clock. Mr. King was eighty years old, and for some time had been in poor health. He was one of the wealthlest men in Allegheny County.

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Last night a trolley-car here ran into a wagon in which was George W. Halstead, of Little Britain. He fell under the car and was shockingly mangled, his brains being dashed out and all his limbs crushed. Haistead was a farmer, thirty-two years old, and unmarfied.

Buffalo, Aug. 24.—The body of Frank Cannon, another of the victims of the steam yacht accident, was found this morning on the rocks of Bird Island piler. The body of only one of the six victims still remains unrecovered, that of Charles

her and Gerard. Riddle was arrested.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Dr. Carolina Schmidt, who was to have been arraigned on a charge of murdering Mrs. Louisa Hauser by means of a criminal operation, committed suicide this morning by shooting. She left a note addressed to her husband, who is charged with complicity in the crime, declaring that his cruelty had driven her to suicide. She also said that she intended to take the life of her little boy, who was in the room with her, but she relented and spared the child.

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL POLICY

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW IDEAS

SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER OTHERWISE UNIT PORTANT-OBSTRUCTION BY THE IRISH MEM

BERS-THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION A SERIOUS PROBLEM-LORD WOLSELEYS PLANS FOR THE ARMY-THE GREAT INCREASE OF TRADE IN MANU-

PACTURING-LONDON'S LATEST LAUGHING STOCK, THE SHAHZADA - RACING ON THE RAILROADS-PER-

SONAL AND LITE-ERARY NOTES. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright: 1895: By The Tribune Association

London, Aug. 24.-Only one speech in Parile ment this week will be remembered after the session ends. It was made by Mr. Chamberlain, when the financial vote for the Colonial Office was reached after midnight Thursday. It was a short speech, delivered quietly and without flourish of trumpets; but it contained evidence that the leader who formulated twenty years ago in Birmingham great municipal policies grounded upon new ideas of the functions of local government is preparing to revolutionize colonial relations One evening journal hails him with acclaim as "Josephus Africanus," and another, recalling Froude's eloquent reflections in "The English in the British West Indies," fore casts the advent from Birmingham of a states: man capable of wielding the bow of Ulysses.

Both are right in assuming that Mr. Chamberlain has in mind large plans of colonial policy based on new principles. What was most significant in this speech was the declaration that many of the British colonies were in the condition of undeveloped estates, which could not be developed without imperial assistance. There were some colonies, he added, for which British rule had done absolutely nothing; and England could not trade with them so long as they were undeveloped. He would be prepared to consider carefully any case in which by a judicious investment of imperial money those colonies could be developed. These vague generalities would have meant less if any other leader had uttered them. Mr. Chamberlain is known in Birmingham by his works. Policies which he introduced in municipal government there have been highly successful. Municipal ownership of water, gas and tramways and the transformation of the slums into splendid business thoroughfares by investments of corporation funds, which will ultimately enrich the town, are now accepted throughout England as enlightened measures of progressive local government. When a leader with a record of having changed the whole order of municipal government in England advocates judicious investment of imperial money for promoting the development of the neglected estates of the Empire, the echoes of his speech will be heard around the world wherever the British flag flutters in the breeze.

Mr. Chamberiain spoke confidently, almost in petuously, of many colonial problems, and discussed them with breadth of view. If railways were needed in tropical Africa, they should be built under colonial or imperial administration, rather than be handed over to private speculators. If there was to be trade with colonies exposed to native disturbances, then punitive exeditions were necessary, and those who protested against them were against the only system which would lead to the civilization of Africa. Bechuanaland had been annexed because the Cape Parliament had declared for it, and the nome Government were bound to respect the wishes of the colonies. But federation was as necessary in Africa as in Australia.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech showed that he had been thinking deeply on matters of colonial policy and had some creative policies to propose and carry out. His views were relterated yesterday strongly in his reply to the West African railways delegation. Otherwise the week in Parliament has been

filled with dull recitative of small talk, flippant badinage and poor jokes. When debate on the reply to the Queen's speech had been shut off by closure the business of financial supply was taken up, with the front Opposition bench nearly empty, Mr. Healy on the skirmish line fighting for the Irish leadership, and Mr. Redmond in ambuscade luring the Home Secretary into maladroit amnesty concessions. Public business has been deliberately obstructed by the Irish members, and the privileges of the question hour abused by all factions for the sake of idle chat ter. Swarms of new members have been entertained by trifles light as air. They smiled when Mr. Hanbury was exposed in the attitude of defending votes for the House of Lords which he had formely assailed. They laughed when Mr. Jordan, Nationalist, unable to obtain confirmation of his own account of an Orange attack on a Roman Catholic temperance picnic, indignantly demanded why there was no breach of the peace when there ought to have been one. They roared when an impassioned Orangeman laid barea conspiracy for the removal of the statue of Cromwell from the entrance of the South Kensington Museum, and received official assurance that it had been put in a cupboard because it was not an artistle work and only plaster of paris. They were fairly convulsed with merriment when Speaker Gully and Mr. Curzon contrived between them to cut short Mr. Stanley's superfluous memories of "Charley" Stokes, the North of Ireland Protestant who went out to Africa as a mis-

tary debate with characteristic energy. His first appearance attracted much attention, especially as he made a vigorous onslaught upon Sir Charles Dilke, an authority on foreign affairs, and followed it with the amazing declaration that Egypt ought to be evacuated, but not until it was restored to its former state by the reconquest of the Soudan. His style was declamatory and bluff, but effective from its earnestness. He was well received at first, but was choked off when he attempted, with the zeal of the new member, to interest the Commons in reminiscences of Stokes. While busines: is obstructed, it is not improbable that the discussion on supply will suddenly collapse, and the session be brought to an end early in September. The sultry weather renders the attendance of members wearisome, and the town with its unbroken lines of shuttered windows, is depressing. Adjournment cannot long be deferred, whether the rumor be true or false that a compromise has been made with the Irish members for the liberation of a few treason and felony prisoners in return for the abandonment

sionary and became an industrious and popular

Mr. Stanley has flung himself into parliamen-

of obstruction tactics. The reception of Lord Cadogan, the new Viceroy, in Dublin has been friendly, but has no political significance. Mr. Redmond's constituents like a good town show with military bands and regiments in line. They are good-natured while it lasts, but they are ready next morning to vote for Home Rule and against any English Govern-

With their great majority the Salisbury Government are likely to have less trouble with the Irish than with the agricultural, commercial and